

No 38

No 4

Jan = 8<sup>th</sup>

Anniversary.

J. Upshur

Exam<sup>d</sup>. Mar 12<sup>th</sup> 1814

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*Prasmanium improperly divided into diff. species*

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## Pneumonia

The human body is liable to various forms of disease differing both in violence & duration. While some run their course in a few days, others are protracted to many months. Some are safely & easily removed by the efforts of the constitution alone, & others baffle the most skilful exertions of medical science. There are few which are more readily subdued by the prompt & early exhibition of suitable remedies, than pneumonia; but there are few which require more immediate attention; & few which, if neglected, will be productive of more serious & destructive consequences. Hence the necessity of attacking the disease in its commencement, before it is perfectly formed, & while it is in the power of medicine to remove it.

Pneumonic inflammation has been divided by some nosologists, into different species, having different appellations according to the seat of the disease. This, however, seems to be, at least, an useless multiplication of names; for very often the true seat of the inflammation cannot be

History & Symptoms

exactly ascertained. Frequently, at the same time that the lungs & pleura are inflamed, some of the abdominal viscera are also affected; when if we were guided by the feelings of the patient alone, it would induce a belief that it was seated either in the lungs or pleura only. And, indeed, if it could be determined it would be of no real utility, for it would lead to no difference in the remedies necessary for the cure of the disease.

This disease makes its appearance with greater or less severity according to circumstances. Sometimes it is attended with very <sup>violent</sup> symptoms from the beginning, the patient being affected with a severe pain in some part of the thorax immediately on the application of the exciting causes. When this is the case, the patient is, usually, unable to make a deep inspiration, & expiration is very difficult & laborious unless he is lying on his back. Sometimes, however, somewhat of an acute pleura is exist. The attack commences with a chilliness which is succeeded by other symptoms of fever, such as heat, thirst, restlessness, &c. The pulse is different according to the violence of the attack. Sometimes, owing to the violent excitement, the blood vessels are smothered (if I may be allowed the expression) & unable to act with vigour. In such a case the pulse is oppressed

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and there is neither pain in the side nor cough. Venesection  
relieves the blood vessels of the base of Brain that ~~afflicts~~  
them, & brings on both of these symptoms, which is considered  
a favourable sign. Generally, however, the pulse is full,  
strong, hard, frequent, & quick.

A troublesome cough, for the most part (sometimes dry, but  
commonly moist from the beginning) heightens the pa-  
tient, & causes great pain by shaking & distending the in-  
flamed parts. This often makes him hold his breath to pre-  
vent the effort of coughing, & to avoid the consequent  
concussion. Expectoration is, in the commencement, inconsi-  
derable in quantity, of thin consistence, & often streaked with  
blood. The violence of the pain, which is increased by cough-  
ing, causes a constant watchfulness. - Very often, about the  
second day after the attack, delirium supervenes, & unless the  
disease be removed by proper remedies a clammy sweat  
comes on & is soon succeeded by death. Or otherwise suppu-  
ration takes place accompanied with hectic fever, & the disease  
assumes the form of a confirmed phthisis. The disease, however,  
does not often run its course so rapidly, but after the usual  
precursors of pyrexia, such as chills alternating with heat, head-  
ache, languor, prostration of strength &c. the symptoms, by  
which its character is more particularly marked, come on & pro-  
ceed more slowly.

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A pain in some part of the thorax is a symptom which always attends pneumonia inflammation. It is not always in the same place, but is most commonly in the right side about the middle of the 6th or 7th rib. It sometimes takes place higher or lower, more backward or more forward. It is sometimes seated under the sternum; often in the left side; & occasionally in the back between the shoulders. It is sometimes dull with a sensation of weight, but much often sharp & pungent. It is generally fixed after the disease is fully formed but sometimes it flies to the sternum, scapula, or clavicle with a lancinating sensation.

In many instances the face is swollen & becomes purple in violent fits of coughing which impede the blood in its passage through the lungs. The head aches. The bowels are commonly constipated, but sometimes there is a looseness from the beginning. The urine is high coloured & small in quantity. The skin is dry & hot, & there is a great diminution of the secretions. The tongue is white & furry, a symptom which always attends synocha fever. Sometimes instead of being white it is tinged of a yellowish colour, which indicates the presence of bile accumulated in the primæ viæ. — The senses are, often much impaired. The power of smelling & tasting is almost entirely suspended, & the patient hears very imperfectly. Sometimes, in this, as

Terminations of Pneumonia

Resolution

well as other vessels & capillaries. It is much brighter, & the skin is a more livid  
purple of pancy, such as he would not be capable of in a  
normal & healthy state.

Blue brown in the disease in question denotes a large  
appearance & suff coloured coat. These appearances in the  
vessel however form a very uncertain criterion by which  
judge of the degree of inflammation, for we know that there  
is a difference in the quickness & slowness of its flow from  
the vein. When it flows slow a full & free stream is  
seen within there will be more size & a more  
purplish than when it issues from a small artery or  
small sinuses from any other cause. It was remarked by  
Aurelianus that the red blood flows over so fast as it  
does not remain horizontally from the vein vein but  
perpendicular down along the skin, it is beneath of  
another colour, which I confess I cannot account for, as  
such a bleeding is very serviceable.

Phlegmonia humoralis in various ways the most  
& most frequent is by resolution; & indeed it is often  
resolvable in any other way. When the termination is  
resolution it generally takes place in the course of the  
first week of the disease & without other assistance.

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in the same manner it does not begin to rise in  
a third week. In some instances, however, it may  
come on in the eighth or tenth day after the  
first has gone off. It is not invariable, how-  
ever, that this second attack is very violent & is ex-  
actly like the first, without the use of remedies the same will be  
the most not be fatal. Respiration is somewhat  
a profuse expectoration in a profuse manner which is some-  
times thick & white, & sometimes somewhat green  
or it is sometimes attended with a flow of the menses.  
It is often terminated by a profuse hemorrhage, most  
usually from the nose, & sometimes from the hemorrhoids  
or uterus.

This disease sometimes terminates in suppuration, a dan-  
gerous & almost always fatal event. When this event has  
commenced the patient feels a sensation of weight in the  
center of the chest & is affected with rises & falls of the  
pulse & after the pain & circulatory ceases. The cough  
cough become urgent. Swellings of the chest & of the  
face, upper extremities & venous & tumors in the neck  
appear. Death follows the disease with great & sometimes  
sudden collection; as it is taken into the cavity of the  
& induces emphysema & hectic fever. In a few instances it is  
seen that emphysema has been induced by the same

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This, however, tho' it may sometimes be supposed to be a  
out observations for there is no action in the lungs that  
expansion is made into the lungs. These common  
eating with the animal air the cause is that the will of  
lungs & expiration & the expiration of the lungs will  
ought to be by perfect vacuum. It has been argued  
showing that when the lungs are in a vacuum  
in the vacuum or expansion. But as the lungs are dilated  
in the vacuum or in nothing in to fill up the vacuum  
caused by the action of the diaphragm & intercostal muscles, it is  
evident that when in the vacuum it is in a vacuum  
on the surface of the lungs & that they will remain dilated.  
This action is not so taught in this universe. It is not so  
in I see in what I have learned with the lungs  
in the vacuum it is not the first respiration. When  
is this effect however the expiration is not so  
lungs whenever there is a very large vacuum & pressure  
in the cavity of the thorax, or if there is a vacuum  
& lungs & it means inspiration.

There is no action in the lungs & it is not  
out with the lungs, wherever the lungs are in  
filling, wherever the lungs are in. The lungs are in  
the thorax it may be known in a vacuum  
part of the lungs is not in a vacuum.

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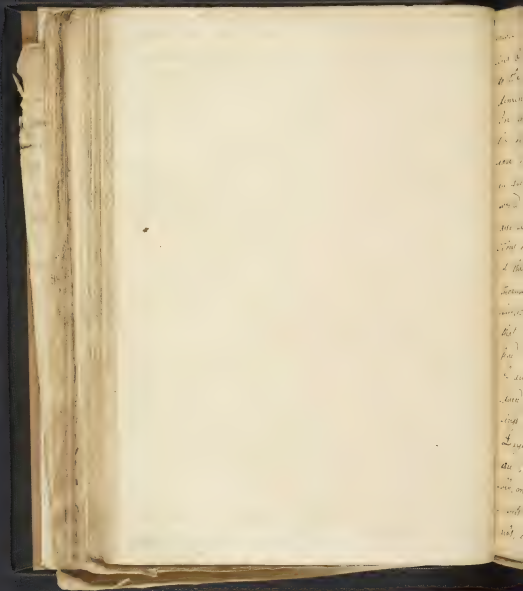
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constitutions & its limits. In fact, we are not, then &  
more vicinities. Rather with the system. The nature of  
not the same cause, in the nature of their constitution.  
We must be prepared to find the same cause, in the  
existing causes. — It being almost too common for us to  
be this disease & cause it more violent, more violent  
disease, & disease, attention to the nature of the disease,  
necessary & nature of most important in the system & plain  
& especially in the latter season, the nature of the disease  
the increase of excitability of the system.

more in direct relation to the nature of the disease  
or all or more which exist, then cause & disease. The  
most frequent is not sufficient to a nature system or to the  
nature themselves. — Does not the state of the system, when  
the existing causes are applied, have some effect in pro-  
ducing the particular character of the fever? — The nature of the  
system is liable to have variations, & nature of the  
system, heat to cold or vice versa is apt to change the nature  
of the system & render it irregular & morbid. It then is  
circumstances should occur in a just phlogistic fever avoid  
not an inflammatory fever or the consequence? It has  
been said that this disease may be caused by all those  
causes which are capable of exciting the system to a



more vigorous action such as that of the ...  
in so. But there seems to be something more ...  
to the production of disease than the mere increase  
diminution of action.

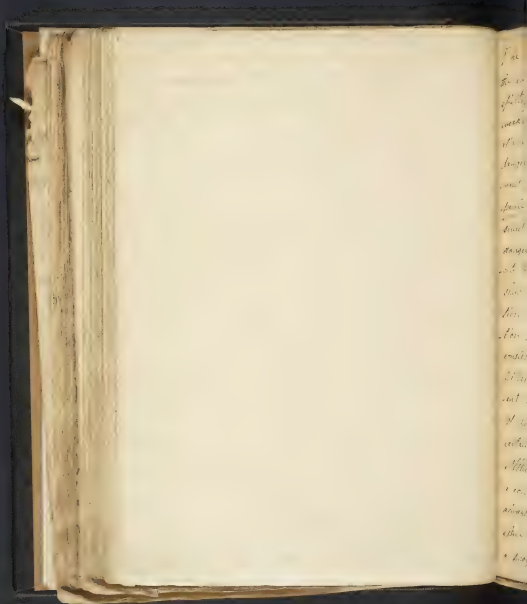
In enumerating the causes of the disease in question  
the state of the lungs should be considered, & business as  
case might come to the mind, such as in the case of the lungs  
in such a state that before action could be taken  
would not be in vain, even in that case, when the  
disease is not in the lungs, but in the ...  
find a ... reveals independently affected ...  
of the ... of hemorrhoids - I do not ...  
increase sometimes produces hemorrhoids in inflammation. ...  
which ... in the ... & ... the ...  
that ... may increase the ... a ... but he will  
find it necessary to have recourse to ... of the ...  
of ... the inflammation. Then the inflammation is ...  
... in this case & is not too violent, ...  
... are more proper than copious ...

Large draughts of cold water taken when the system is over-  
due can sometimes produce that disease, and it is ...  
... the cause of ...  
... penetrating the ... of the ...  
not, ... the ... inflammation in them.

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The prognosis may be taken from the nature of the  
symptoms. Inflammation is ~~not~~ longer ~~and~~  
no cases would have fatal if left to themselves. ~~and~~  
application of pure unadulterated ~~oil~~  
is dangerous. Symptoms indicating violent inflammation are  
easy to be known. A few more days and the patient expires.  
If there should not be a following ~~depression~~ ~~and~~ ~~restoration~~ indi-  
cating a severe disease. Distinctions alternate with ~~the~~ ~~and~~  
with a distillation in the urine is a very ~~late~~ symptom. If  
the pain return to the urine & suppurate in the urethra  
and finally it shows that the inflammation is extensive &  
indicates great danger. After the application of unadulterated  
symptoms should ~~not~~ ~~enter~~ if there should be a ~~recovery~~  
pain in the testis; if the suppuration should become more  
distensive, & the pain rather we may conclude that the in-  
flammation is giving to the treatment that has been adopted  
that the cure may soon be accomplished. If however the sym-  
ptoms should continue without or grow worse it is to be feared  
that the disease will overcome the power of the treatment  
it a fatal termination. I permit a slight expecoration  
is esteemed an unfavorable symptom.

In forming a judgment of the issue of the disease we  
are much assisted in considering the habit of the patient.



If it is of a more constitution the action occurs in  
the case of the inflammation, with its productive & result  
effects, & will not be contaminated. If however he is of  
weak constitution & a debilitated habit of the body, if  
stagnant he cannot bear the various operations & in such a  
danger is to be apprehended. In the severe attack, and  
most common, it is apt to become violent, & even the  
female women are affected with it it is similar to that  
of delirium accompanied with rigors, indicates great  
danger. Delirium is left dangerous & a warning of the  
state of the patient, sudden variation of spirit with various  
show that suppuration has commenced. If the opera-  
tion is removed should produce a more copious expecto-  
ration. If the phlegm thrown up shows signs of thick  
consistence & more viscid matter & if after vomiting the  
patient should enter great lassitude, then it suffi-  
cient reason for supposing that the case will be favourable.  
If symptoms of mortification should come on, the case will  
certainly be fatal.

Altho these symptoms are of much assistance in forming  
a correct prognosis yet they are sometimes deceptive & it is  
always improper to tell with certainty what will be the  
issue in the case. If therefore we are not to give  
a prognosis it should always be given, & to be left to the

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as well as it regards the genius of the patient, as well as the reputation of the physician to make it rather more unfavourable than the circumstances of the case seem to require.

The diagnosis of this disease is to be well paid attention. There are some diseases common with which it is often mistaken in our country. Pneumonia with pleurisy is one of its symptoms & perhaps more than any other disease it comes on with these symptoms. It is attended with cough, slight dyspnoea & is in common with pneumonia vera. It generally occurs at the same seasons & is caused by the same cause. But the symptoms are milder than the symptoms of the disease is essential. The pain is more intense in other it is more a sense of weight & pressure than in pleurisy. Exploration <sup>often</sup> discovers through the lower part of the disease which is not the case always with pneumonia vera.

A severe catarrh very much resembles it. It is attended with the same vesicles to remove it. The patient is not impatient to cough & inspiration is attended with less pain than in the other it is more violent.

The pain in acute pleurisy is often in such a part of the side as to make it appear like that of pericarditis. It is also increased on inspiration. The pain is in

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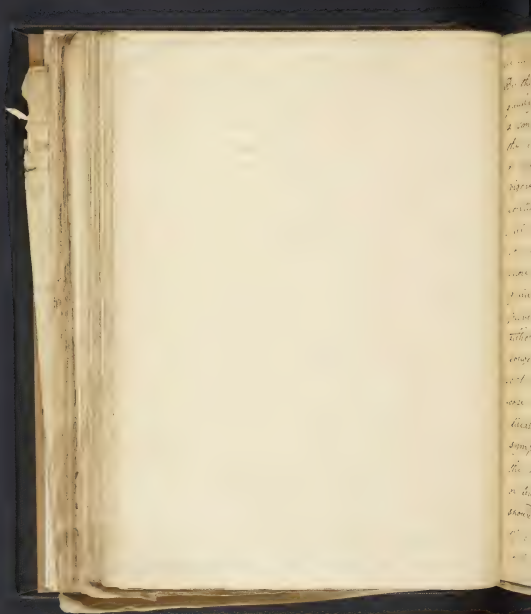
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Do these means the great & small more safely - more  
quickly subvert than the small & gentle evacuations from  
a small orifice. Indeed, small evacuations after the  
the commencement is necessary the evacuation is seen  
in the case that occurs there as to when to use it more  
vigorous. Some advise not the first one & the second  
continue a moderate one. But the first one & the second  
in some instances it would be very useful & even  
in all cases indiscriminately. For some bodies are more  
more sensibly affected by purgatives than others & do not  
give such obvious evacuation. In some cases one dose  
prevents vision & sufficient evacuation is given & is safe  
either it would not be safe to continue the evacuation any  
longer at that time; yet a short time afterwards the patient  
will not be able to keep a sufficient evacuation without  
ease or any other inconveniences. - In any stage of the  
disease we should have recourse to venesection if the  
symptoms should require it & the sooner it is done  
the more efficacious it will be found. After the death  
is truly dead however the it relieves it seldom does. It  
should be repeated as long as the pain in the thorax  
is not relieved & continues to increase. - I have observed it the  
first & second & even the third. The evacuation is best when it is

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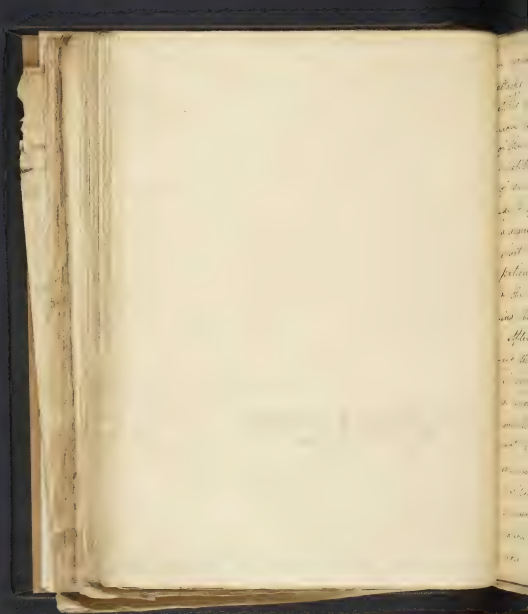
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it is a common occurrence in the middle of the  
attack when in that case.

The next most important consideration is the most frequent  
cause of pneumonia when the patient is in the  
latter stages of the disease & it is in fact the most common cause  
of death. It is the result of the suppurative process in the lungs  
of the patient and follows it. It is a very serious condition  
and is accompanied by a continuous fever. It may be a  
sign of weakness but the case is not usually met at  
last we are much interested. From the strength of the  
patient will not allow of a steady increase from the  
the brain & difficulty in breathing continue. Local  
ins, or coughs or cappings will be of service.

After pneumonia is a common cause of death in the  
the first stage of the disease. It is a very serious condition  
and is accompanied by a continuous fever. It may be a  
sign of weakness but the case is not usually met at  
last we are much interested. From the strength of the  
patient will not allow of a steady increase from the  
the brain & difficulty in breathing continue. Local  
ins, or coughs or cappings will be of service.

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by a broken rib, a violent inflammation is liable to come on & the means of subduing it should be vigorously put in execution. The action of the intercostal vessels should be prevented & the ribs kept motionless by a bandage round the chest, so that respiration may be performed by the action of the diaphragm alone. Its peripneumony is always apt to succeed the accident, & is a most dangerous occurrence, every person, free from debility either having a broken rib, or supposed to have such, should always be bled in the very first instance. And this evacuation should be copious whether it is designed to prevent the inflammation from coming on, or to relieve it after it has taken place. The cough should be particularly attended to as the motion produced by it is liable to displace the ends of the fractured rib & to prevent their proper union.

From whatever cause the disease may proceed, the room in which the patient is confined, should, during its whole course, be kept cool & the patient himself, comfortable.

The disease being subdued by these remedies, a relapse is to be carefully guarded against, by avoiding exposure to cold & all other causes that are capable of producing it. On account of the great depletion which was necessary for the cure, the patient experiences a great prostration of strength, & is often much emaciated. In this state he requires tonics, & as his

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spirits are often much depressed after the removal of the violent excitement which he has lately <sup>experienced</sup> a small portion of wine or porter has, sometimes, a very pleasant effect at the same time that it is beneficial. His diet should be nutritious, but light & easy of digestion. As soon as his strength will permit of it, exercise in the open air will be of service, & perhaps, there is no exercise more salutary than riding on horseback.

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